An Archaeological Survey for the Johnson's Backyard Garden in Southeast Travis County, Texas

By

William E. Moore

Brazos Valley Research Associates
Contract Report Number 259

2012

A CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR JOHNSON'S BACKYARD GARDEN

IN SOUTHEAST TRAVIS COUNTY, TEXAS

Project Number 12-01

Principal Investigator: William E. Moore

Prepared for

Johnson's Backyard Garden
9515 Hergotz Lane, Unit E
Austin, Texas 78742

Prepared by

Brazos Valley Research Associates
813 Beck Street
Bryan, Texas 77803

ABSTRACT

A cultural resources survey was conducted at an organic vegetable farm in Travis County (185 acres) by Brazos Valley Research Associates (BVRA) in February of 2012. The client proposes to construct a farm irrigation system that includes the drilling of water supply test wells, permanent wells, an underground pipeline, a re-regulation reservoir and associated drainway, a pump station, and an area in the center of the farm that will contain a cold storage facility, offices, and other facilities.

Four high probability areas were identified, and sites were found at three of these areas. Site 41TV2402 is historic and was probably first occupied in 1906 when an unknown structure believed to be a house was constructed. Later, the land was used for dairy farming, row crop production, and most recently for hay production. This site has been totally destroyed, and a bridge that is believed to be associated with the 1906 structure is in poor condition. Site 41TV2402 and the bridge are in areas not associated with the proposed irrigation project and are not considered worthy of additional work or protection. Sites 41TV2403 and 41TV2404 are prehistoric, and they are located on the north and south banks of Dry Creek. These sites are described in this report as camps of unknown age and function. The presence of fragments of mussel shell at both sites, however, suggests that the procurement and consumption of this species of mussel was one of the activities conducted at these sites. The primary source of raw material for lithic artifacts in this area is believed to be gravels in the Colorado River.

Copies of the report are on file at the THC, the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL), the Texas State Library, Brazos Valley Research Associates (BVRA), and Johnson's Backyard Garden.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am grateful to the following individuals for their assistance during this project. Brenton Harris Johnson of Johnson's Backyard Garden was my initial contact for this project. He discussed the project with me, provided maps, and allowed Timo Ariza and Vicente Ariza to operate the tractor and bucket. Cody Handlin, Sergio Martinez, Gina Kunda, and Mike Crockett assisted with the field survey. Joe Cook has lived in the area since 1961, and he shared his knowledge of the Richard Riley Dairy. I appreciate the help given by Daniel Alonzo of the Austin History Center who provided information and maps regarding past owners of the project area. Jean Hughes provided historic maps of the area from the files at TARL and checked the files for previously recorded sites. The figures and maps were prepared by Lili Lyddon of LL Technical Services, who also was the editor for this report. The artifacts from the prehistoric sites were analyzed by William A. Dickens.

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INTRODUCTION

Johnson's Backyard Garden is an organic vegetable farm located in southeast Travis County (Figure 1). The owner has applied for funding from the United States Department of Agriculture, Farm Service Agency (FSA) for financial assistance. The THC reviewed this request and has recommended an archaeological survey to be performed prior to beginning construction on this project. In order to satisfy this requirement, the client retained BVRA to perform this service.

Construction plans include 20-30 water supply test wells, 4-5 permanent wells, an underground irrigation pipeline system, a re-regulation reservoir and associated drainway, a pump station, a perimeter road, and a facilities area. The client will also construct a six-acre development site located in the center of the property that includes greenhouse facilities, office and cold storage/packing facilities (FSA loan application pending), equipment barn and shop facilities, event space, commercial kitchen facilities, and parking facilities. With the exception of the wells (exact location not known), the proposed improvements are depicted in Figure 2.

- The test wells will be four inches in diameter and approximately fifty feet deep. Any test wells not fully developed will be immediately backfilled by the drilling company.

- The permanent wells will be drilled by a licensed Texas driller using a portable drilling rig. The completed well pad area for each well will be about 15 feet by 15 feet in size and will include a metal building to enclose the pump and equipment. Overhead electrical service will also be installed as required to provide power to the permanent well locations.

- The irrigation pipeline will consist of five primary pipeline laterals that vary in size from 6 inches to 16 inches that will be placed in trenches at a depth of 3 feet. The width of the trenches will be 16 inches. These laterals will be placed 450 feet apart. Most of the risers will be attached to the pipe at intervals of 300 feet. One segment of pipe will cross Dry Creek. The proposed irrigation system will expand the area that can be farmed from 43 acres to approximately 130 acres.

- The size of the re-regulation reservoir will be 3 acres. It will be 14 feet deep and occupy an area of approximately 300 feet by 420 feet. The earth removed during the excavation of the reservoir will be used to reduce erosion in a gully in the northwest part of the farm.

- The drainway will be constructed to serve as a primary drain for the farm. Excess water from the re-regulation reservoir, as well as surface water draining from the fields, will be routed through the drain to Dry Creek as needed. It will be less than three feet deep.

- The pump station will be located adjacent to the re-regulation reservoir. It will occupy a footprint of 10 feet by 15 feet and will be above ground. It will be placed on a foundation that will have a minimal impact on the subsurface.

- The facilities area will include a green house, office, cold storage/packing facilities, equipment barn, shop, event space, commercial kitchen, and parking area.

The project area map (Figure 2) was created from a map prepared by Progressive Earth Engineering, the engineering firm who is designing the project. The area is depicted on the 7.5' USGS Webberville topographic quadrangle dated 1963 and photorevised 1989 (Figure 3).

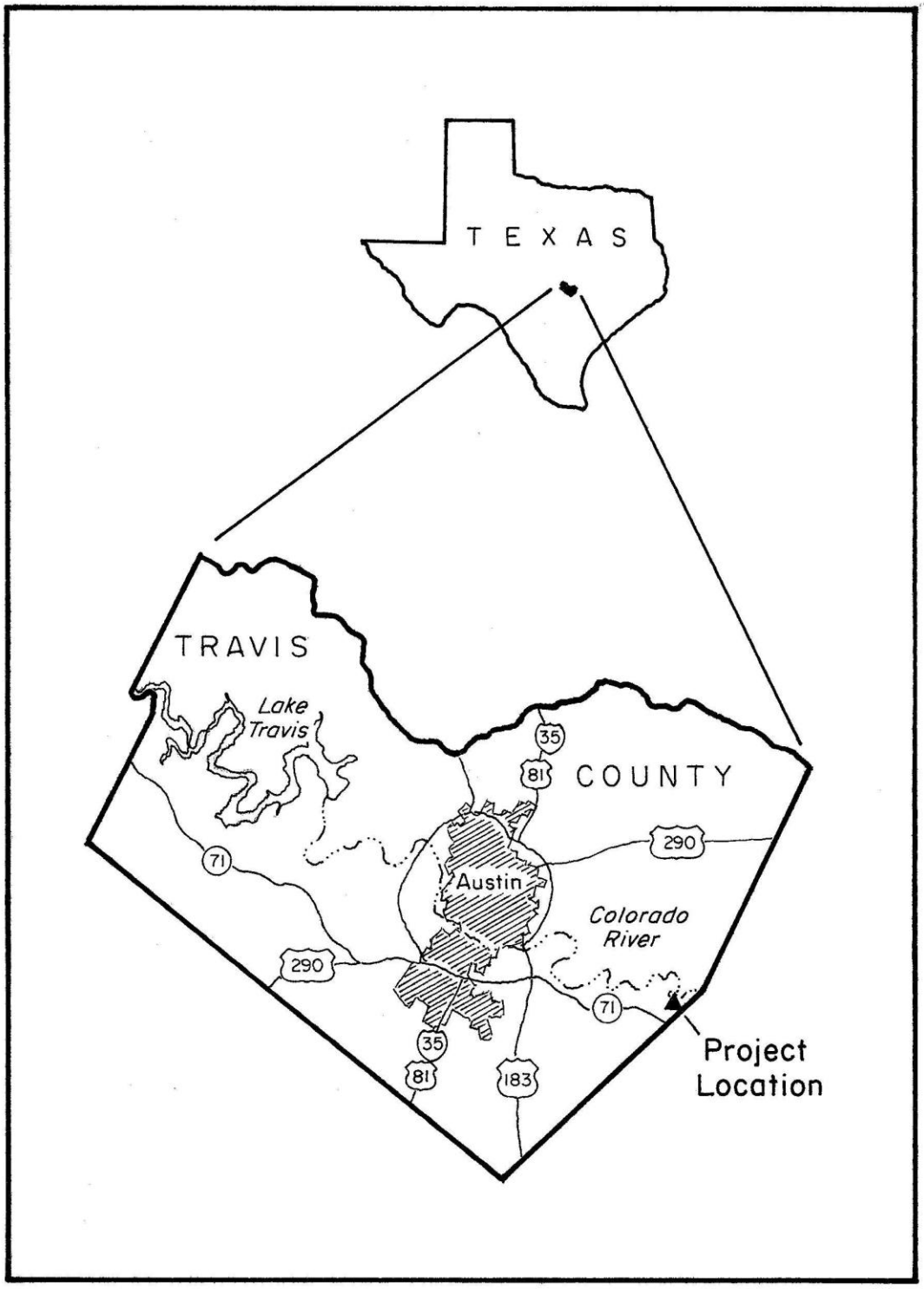

Figure 1. General Location

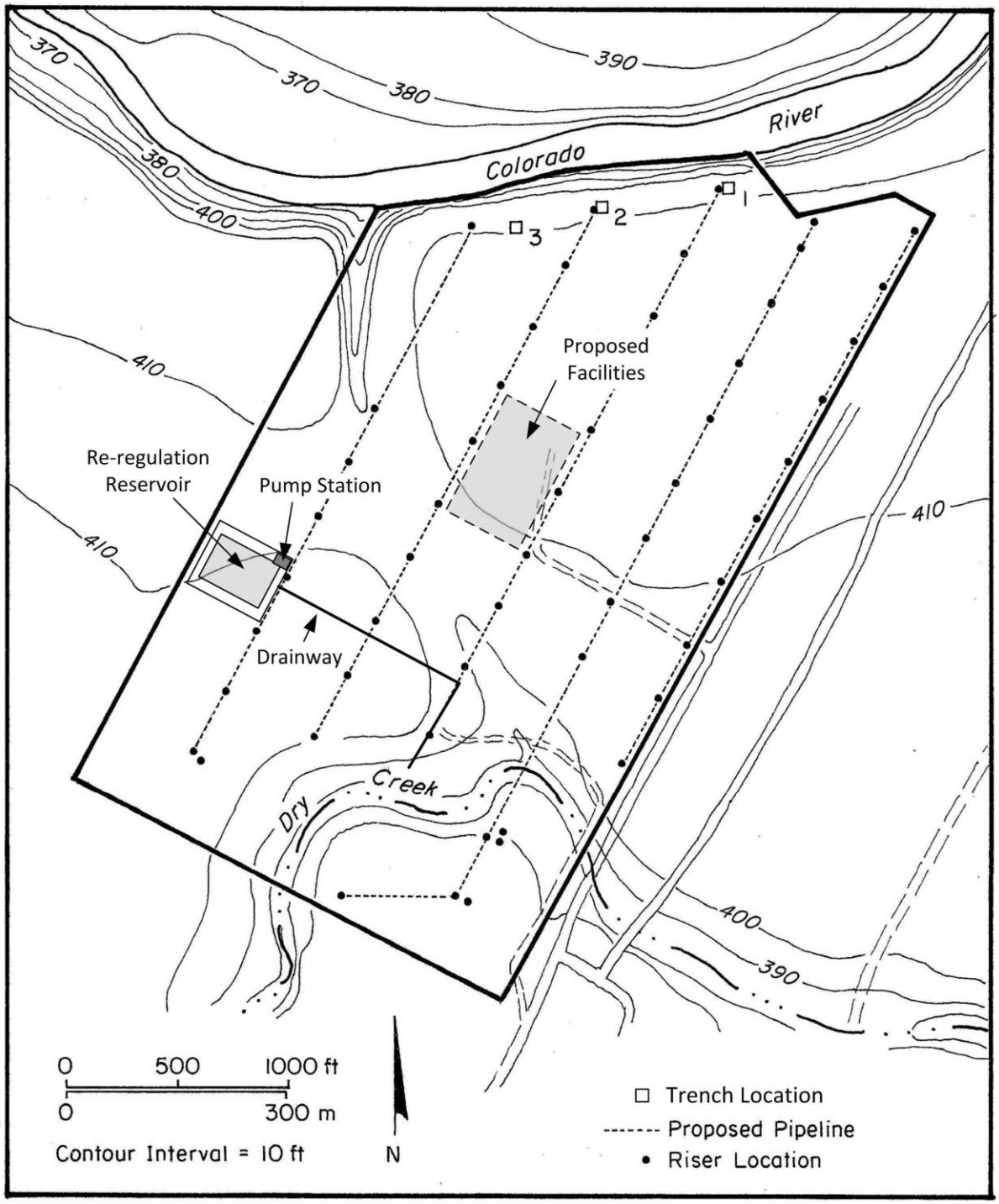

Figure 2. Project Area

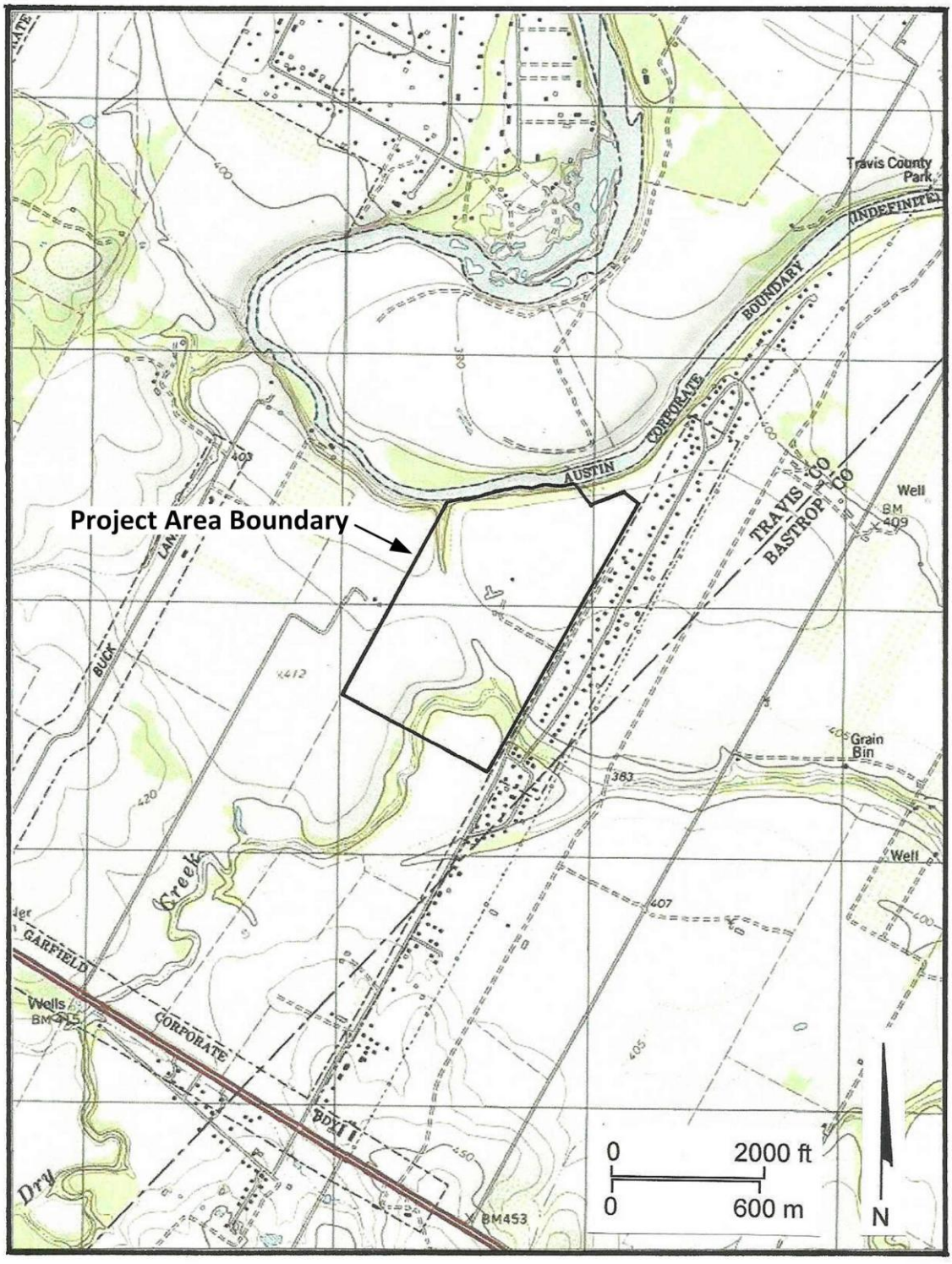

Figure 3. Project Area on Topographic Quadrangle Webberville

ENVIRONMENT

Travis County is located in Central Texas within the Texan Biotic Province as defined by Blair (1950). The size of the county is 1022.06 square miles. The climate is considered to be humid subtropical. The January mean minimum temperature is 39° Fahrenheit and July mean maximum temperature is 95° Fahrenheit. The total annual precipitation is 31.9 inches. The climate is ideal for crops such as sorghum, corn, cotton, grains, and pecans. Livestock include cattle and hogs. Significant natural resources include lime, stone, sand, gravel, and oil and gas. The county is drained by the Colorado River and its tributaries. The northern boundary of the project area is on a high bluff overlooking the Colorado River, and Dry Creek (a tributary of the Colorado River) passes through the southern portion of the project area (Figure 4). Elevations in the county range from 400 feet to 1330 feet with the highest landforms in the central and western part of the county. According to the soil survey for Travis County (Werchan et al. 1974), the soils in the project area are described in the soil survey for Travis County as Bergstrom silty clay loam, 0-1% slopes (BgA), Bergstrom silty clay loam, 1-3% slopes (BgB), Miller Clay (MC), and Trinity clay, frequently flooded (TW). The Bergstrom soils are found over most of the project area. Miller Clay is found along a narrow strip in the west-central part of the project area, and the soil along the bank of Dry Creek is Miller Clay. At the time of this survey, most of the area had been cleared for cultivation but wooded areas were present along Dry Creek and the bluff overlooking the Colorado River. No attempt was made to identify the species of trees and other plants present.

Figure 4. Dry Creek (looking west)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Travis County is located in the Central Region of Texas as defined by the Texas Historical Commission (Simons and Moore 1997) (Figure 5). According to a statistical overview prepared by the Office of the State Archeologist (Biesaart et al. 1985), the project area is in the Central Texas Cultural-Geographical Region. This region was first in the state in terms of number of sites recorded in 1985 with 3507. Travis County was third in the region in 1985 with 417 known sites. Today, there are 2401 documented sites in the county. According to Biesaart et al., the prehistoric sites in Travis County consisted of Paleoindian (n=9), Early Archaic (n=23), Middle Archaic (n=39), Late Archaic (n=30), General Archaic (n=44), and Late Prehistoric (n=42). Seventeen sites were listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and 121 sites had been designated as a State Archeological Landmark (SAL). The major form of disturbance was the result of erosion (358 sites) and construction (137 sites). Surface collection and vandalism was documented for 136 sites, and 11 sites were listed as destroyed. Forty-seven sites had been excavated, 91 had been tested by hand, and 4 had been tested by machine. Types of sites include burned rock middens (n=95), shell middens (n=9), quarries (n=12), and areas where stone tools had been manufactured (n=91). Hearths had been identified at 31 sites, and burials were present at 17 sites. Mercado-Allinger et al. (1996) compiled data for the Central and Southern Planning Region of Texas that includes Travis County and discusses threats to archaeological sites such as population growth, production of oil and gas, highway construction, surface mining, agriculture, reservoirs, and vandalism.

W. B. Hempkins recorded the first site in Travis County (41TV1) in 1957. It is described as being in a fallow field consisting of black soil. According to the site form, artifacts were numerous and consisted of Angostura, Bulverde, Darl, Ellis, Martindale, Meserve, Montell, Pedernales, Plainview, Scottsbluff, and Tortugas projectile points as well as manos, grinding stones, and scrapers. Subsequent sites have been recorded by contract archaeologists, the Travis County Archeological Society, and individuals on their own time.

The nearest site to the project area is 41TV2105. This is a prehistoric campsite that was recorded by Luanda Skeete in 2004 for a LCRA transmission line maintenance project (Hixson et al. 2006:344). According to the site form, the site is on a terrace (elevation 395-402 feet) overlooking the Colorado River 270 meters to the northeast. Artifacts observed include a Darl preform, Scallorn arrow point, bone-tempered sherd, possible shell bead, numerous pieces of flint debitage and fragments of burned rock. In addition, a disturbed hearth was seen on an eroded slope on the south end of the site. At Shovel Test 2, artifacts were recovered from 0-60 cm and 80-90 cm. This site is located approximately 0.65 km to the northeast of the current project area.

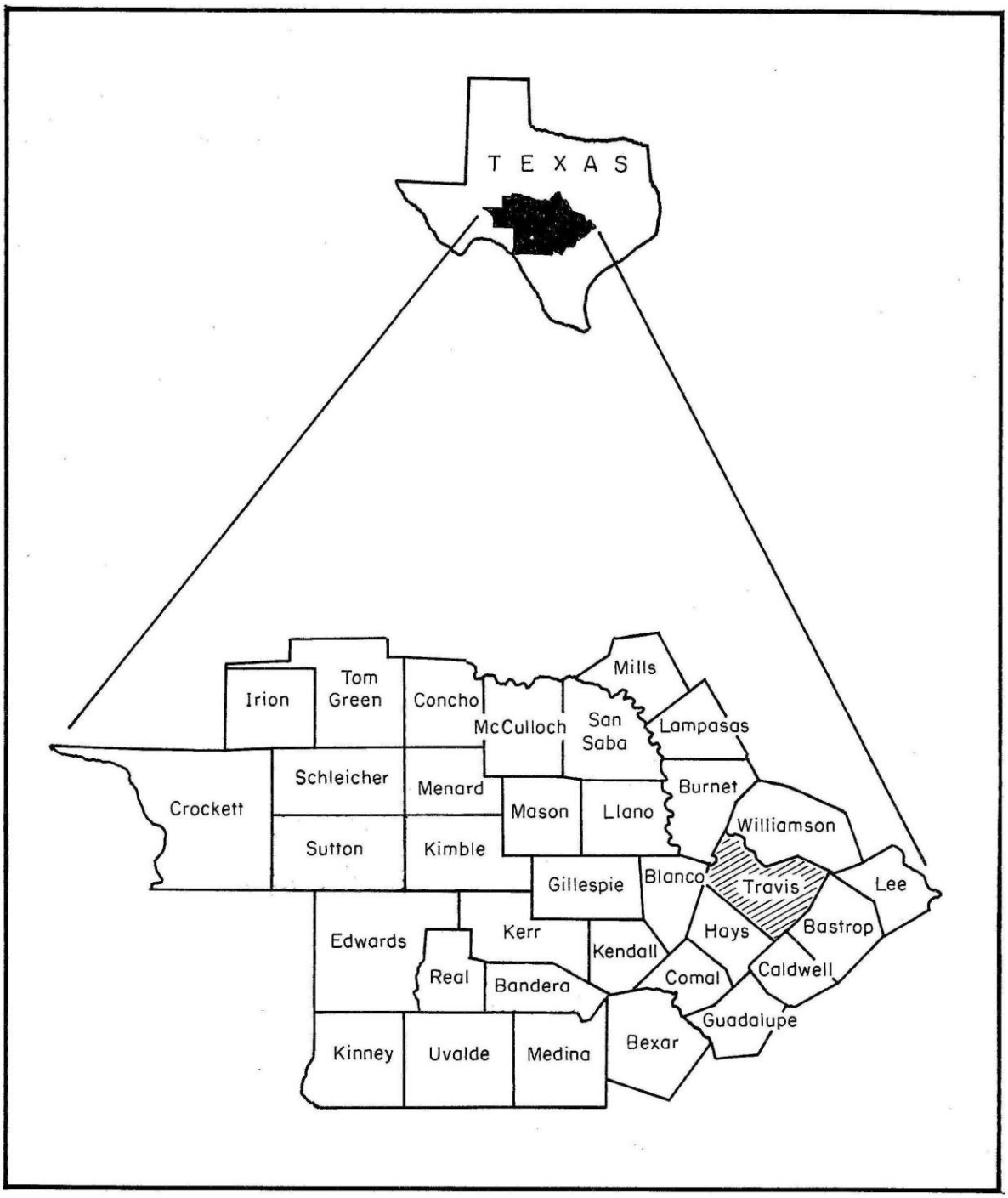

Figure 5. Central Texas Archeological Region

METHODS

Prior to entering the field, the Principal Investigator checked the Texas Archeological Sites Atlas in order to identify any previously recorded archaeological sites in the project area and immediate vicinity and examined several contract reports documenting work in the area. Jean Hughes checked the site files at TARL for previously recorded sites, and she copied historic maps that include the project area. On February 8, 2012, the Principal Investigator visited the project area in order to get an idea of what would be needed and to discuss the project with the client. Based on the maps provided and the initial visit to the site, four high probability areas were identified. These are the bluff overlooking the Colorado River (Area A), the site of a demolished house and outbuildings (Area B), the north bank of Dry Creek (Area C), and the south bank of Dry Creek (Area D). On February 9, 2012, the initial field survey was conducted under the supervision of William E. Moore with assistance from Cody Handlin. The survey was continued on February 27, 2012 with Cody Handlin, Gina Kunda, and Sergio Martinez; and the final day of survey was on February 28, 2012 with Gina Kunda and Mike Crockett. Shovel tests and approximate site boundaries are depicted on Figure 6.

Area A

Area A consists of 1800 feet of bluff overlooking the Colorado River. The extreme edge of the bluff is thickly wooded. Next to the woods is a road that has been compacted due to the frequent use of vehicles. Adjacent to this road (due south) is the beginning of cultivated fields. At the time of our visit, some of these fields were fallow, and surface visibility was excellent. A thorough surface inspection of this cultivated area for a distance of 120 feet from the road was conducted, and no cultural materials were observed. The client provided a farm tractor equipped with a bucket for the purpose of investigating the subsurface to a greater extent than could have been accomplished with shovels. Three trenches were excavated to depths of approximately one meter, and each was 2.4 meters by 2.4 meters in size (Figure 2). The soil is dark clay loam and uniform in color throughout. Trench 1 is illustrated in Figure 7. No profile drawings were made because there were no clearly discernible changes in the profiles. No features were observed, and the only lithic materials present were a very few small pebbles. Samples of the excavated earth were screened using ¼ inch hardware cloth. No cultural materials were observed in the plowed field. No additional work in this area was considered necessary. This effort was documented by trench forms (Appendix I), project notes, and digital photographs. Control for the trenches was created using a hand held Global Positioning System (GPS) with an accuracy of less than five feet and a metric tape.

Figure 6. Shovel Tests and Site Boundaries
(Not for Public Distribution)

Figure 7. Trench 1 (looking north)

Area B

This area is the site of a structure constructed in 1906 and a dairy farm that was in operation during the middle of the 20th century. This area was investigated by a surface inspection. Notes were taken regarding the kinds of artifacts present, and the area was photographed with a digital camera. In addition, historic maps on file at TARL and the Austin History Center were reviewed and an oral interview was conducted with Joe Cook who has lived in the area since 1961.

Area C

This area is the north bank of Dry Creek. The investigation consisted of shovel testing and a 100% surface inspection. The area had been cultivated in the past but the fields were fallow at the time of our visit. Surface visibility was excellent due to the fact that very little ground cover was present. Small cobbles and pebbles were scattered across the surface and among them we observed several flakes, cores, scrapers, a quartzite hammer stone, a mano made of quartzite, and a fragment of freshwater mussel shell. It was getting late, but we decided to dig a shovel test to see if we could recover buried cultural materials and determine the depth of the site. The soil is dark clay loam. Due to the clay content, much of the soil had to be examined by hand as it was not easy to screen. Using a GPS, we excavated the shovel test as close as possible to the southernmost riser depicted on the project area map provided by the client (Figure 2). At 40 cm, we encountered a concentration of ten flakes. No artifacts were found below this depth, and the test was terminated at 60 cm. This area has been designated as prehistoric site 41TV2403. A shovel test log (Appendix II) was used to record the depth of each test and other relevant data.

On February 28, 2012, I returned to this site with Cody Handlin, Gina Kunda, and Sergio Martinez. We dug 12 shovel tests over a large area, but no tests were dug south of the discovery test because the southern boundary is Dry Creek and much of the area was thickly wooded. To the east, we continued to dig tests and find artifacts in that direction even though we were on a gradual slope that terminates in a low area (swale) that is viewed as the eastern boundary. Earlier, we had walked over the area on the other side of the swale. The surface visibility was 100%, and no artifacts were observed. This landform had been severely disturbed through unidentified earth moving activities. Therefore, we think that the site ends very close to our last shovel test (13) in this direction.

Area D

This is the south bank of Dry Creek. The Principal Investigator visited the area on February 27, 2012 with Gina Kunda, and they conducted a 100% Pedestrian Survey. A sparse scatter of artifacts was observed, and they collected flakes, a tested cobble, scraper, chopper, cores, and a fragment of freshwater mussel shell. The soil is clay loam, and the surface visibility was excellent due to past cultivation and tree and brush removal. Two areas of woods had been cleared exposing the dark Trinity Clay. There were many depressions where trees had been removed, and no cultural materials were observed in either of these areas. Natural chert cobbles large enough to be suitable for the manufacture of stone tools were few in number. This area has been designated as prehistoric site 41TV2404.

On February 29, 2012, a return visit was made to determine the size and depth of this site through shovel testing. The majority of shovel tests were excavated in the area where artifacts had been observed on the surface. First, a row of four shovel tests was excavated from east to west at intervals of thirty meters along the high point of the land form. They were dug to a depth of 100 centimeters and were negative. A second row of shovel tests was excavated from west to east at intervals of thirty meters, and each test was thirty meters south of those in the first row. A fourth test was not dug on this row because it would have been on a slope. There were two large burn areas that contained the remains of stumps that had been burned, and no shovel tests could be dug in these areas. One of these burn areas is depicted in Figure 8. A shovel test log (Appendix III) was used to record the depth of each test and other relevant data.

Figure 8. Burn Area at 41TV2404

At the beginning of this project I was not told about the re-regulation reservoir, drainway, pump station, cold storage building, offices, and other facilities. My research design and budget was based on the map given to me prior to the field survey, and not one of these planned improvements was depicted on that map. Although the reservoir will be dug to a depth of fourteen feet, it is far from any source of water and is a very low probability area for a prehistoric site. Also, not one of the historic maps depicts any structures in the area. The pump station is associated with the reservoir and is in the same low probability area. Therefore, this area was not investigated. When I was informed that there would be a drainway that would empty into the creek, I was concerned that it might pass through site 41TV2403. I requested a map depicting the path of the drainway, and it will miss the site. The cold storage building, offices, parking lot, and other facilities will be within the boundaries of historic site 41TV2402. However, this site had already been evaluated during the survey phase, and additional work was not necessary.

RESULTS

Three sites were found as a result of this investigation. Site 41TV2402 is a 20th century dairy farm. A concrete pier on site with the date August 11, 1906 is an indication that an earlier structure was present. Sites 41TV2403 and 41TV2404 are prehistoric sites, and their age and function are unknown. These sites are discussed below.

41TV2402

The earliest map known to depict the project area is the USGS topographic quadrangle Austin dated 1896 (Appendix IV). It depicts a road and what appear to be two structures in the project area. According to a map entitled "Map of Travis County Roads: Surveyed by John L. Wallace, 1902," the project area was owned by B. P. Templeton at that time. This map is on file at the Austin History Center. A cement pier with the inscription August 11, 1906 was observed in a pile of rubble, and this indicates that a structure was constructed on that date (Figure 9). According to a map entitled "Portion of the Antonio Navarro Grant Showing Garfield Oil Section in Travis County, 1923," the land was still owned by Templeton in 1923. This map is on file at the Austin History Center. It is not known when Templeton sold his property, but there was a structure present on the 1936 highway map for Travis County (Appendix IV). According to local resident Joe Cook who moved to the area in 1961, Richard Riley was the landowner who operated a dairy at that location. The 15' USGS Montopolis topographic quadrangle dated 1955 (Appendix IV) shows six structures in the project area, and they are believed to be associated with the dairy. Google Earth also depicts a house and other structures at this location. According to Mr. Cook, the dairy consisted of a house, dairy barn, milking parlor, hay barn, sheds and various outbuildings along with a few houses for employees. Sheet 72 of the soil survey depicts two structures along the eastern boundary of the project area. These are in the general where Mr. Cook said houses for employees of the dairy were located.

At the time of this investigation, the only physical evidence of the former structures was a pile of rubble; a cement slab that was used as the floor of a garage; and various artifacts such as fragments of porcelain fixtures, various metal objects, cement piers, asphalt shingles, window glass, and miscellaneous items that could not be identified (Figure 10).

The 1936 highway map also depicts the road that borders a portion of the project area to the east and the bridge that exists today (Figure 11). This bridge is made from concrete and is in poor condition. Since it leads directly to a house and ends there, the owner probably constructed it. The age of the bridge is not known but it is possible that it was built in 1906 or earlier since it appears that a bridge would have been needed to access the structure built in that year. It is rather primitive (no rebar reinforcement) and is an example of local vernacular engineering.

Figure 9. Inscription on Concrete Pier at 41TV2402

Figure 10. Site 41TV2402 (looking south)

Figure 11. Bridge Over Dry Creek

It is not known how many structures were present in the project area at various times, but not one is standing today and the only physical evidence is the rubble and artifacts in the area of the house that was associated with the dairy. The size of this site is not known since it would encompass not only the structures but also the land that Mr. Riley used for his dairy.

According to a survey plat prepared by Weiser Becker Surveyors, P.C., this site is located in the Jose Antonio Navarro Survey (Abstract 18) that was part of a 199.604 acre tract conveyed to Steven R. Baker (Volume 12724, Page 1366 of the Real Property Records of Travis County, Texas). That portion of this tract where site 41TV2402 is located consists of 146.052 acres, and it was purchased by the client from Steven Baker in 2011.

This site is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it has been disturbed and does not retain integrity.

41TV2403

This site is located on the north bank of Dry Creek in a fallow field that had been cultivated in the past. Site 41TV2403 was discovered when artifacts and mussel shell were found on the surface during the initial visit to the area. Those collected include a biface fragment, two scrapers, three hammerstones, three cores, one mano, one possible mano, and five flakes. Thirteen shovel tests yielded twenty-four chert flakes created from Colorado River gravels that could have been obtained from gravel bars in the river. The artifacts are discussed in detail in an analysis by William A. Dickens that will be part of the records curated at TARL. All of the artifacts found in shovel tests were measured at a depth of 30 to 48 cm. Except for the discovery test (Shovel Test 1) that produced ten flakes, the artifact return was minimal. Three tests yielded three flakes, and the remaining five positive tests only produced one flake each. Most of the flakes are interior or tertiary, and this suggests tool modification. Without diagnostic artifacts, the age of this site cannot be determined. The presence of choppers, scrapers, manos, and mussel shell is an indication of procurement and processing of local flora and fauna, and the hammerstones may represent initial reduction of cobbles for the manufacture of stone tools. The only disturbance observed was caused by plowing that probably reached a depth of eighteen inches. The size of this site based on shovel testing is estimated to be approximately 20,640 square meters (5.1 acres). Site 41TV2403 is not eligible for listing in the National Register of historic places because

This site is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it does not have the potential to yield information under Criterion D.

41TV2404

This site is located on the south bank of Dry Creek in a fallow field that had been cultivated in the past. The soil is clay loam, but it is darker in color and had a greater percentage of clay particles than present at 41TV2403 on the opposite side of the creek. It was discovered when artifacts and mussel shell were observed on the surface. Those collected include four scrapers, one chopper, one core, one tested cobble, and ten flakes. Ten shovel tests were dug in the area where the artifact concentration appeared to be greatest, but not one test contained cultural materials. Since no diagnostic artifacts were recovered, the actual age of this site is not known. Like site 41TV2403, procurement and processing of local flora and fauna was probably a major activity. The only disturbance observed was caused by plowing that probably reached a depth of eighteen inches. The size of this site based on artifacts observed on the surface is estimated to be about 13,900 square meters (3.4 acres). This site is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it does not have the potential to yield information under Criterion D.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Not one of the three sites in the project area is viewed as significant. The six acres where the remains of site 41TV2402 is badly disturbed, and no further work in this area is necessary. Even though site 41TV2403 contained buried cultural materials, this site is not viewed as significant and no further work is recommended in this area. Cultural materials at site 41TV2404 were only found on the surface of a plowed field. Therefore, this site is not significant and warrants no further work. No site was found on the bluff overlooking the river, and additional work in this area is also not warranted. The remainder of the project area is in cultivation, and not in a high probability area for a prehistoric site. The structures depicted on earlier maps are no longer present and they are located in fields that are currently in cultivation. No further work is recommended for these areas. It is always possible that cultural materials will be found in unexpected areas. Should this be the case, work in these areas should cease until the situation can be evaluated in consultation with BVRA, the THC, and the client.

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APPENDIX I

TRENCH FORMS

BRAZOS VALLEY RESEARCH ASSOCIATES

TRENCH FORM

Project: John's Backyard Garden (BVRA 12-01)

Trench Number: 1 Excavator: Gimo Ariza

Date: February 9, 2012

Depth of Trench: 100 cm Width of Trench: 2.4 meters

Length of Trench: 2.4 meters Orientation of Trench: east-west

Photos: 1-6 on photo log

UTM Coordinates:

COMMENTS

Trench dug with a tractor equipped with a bucket. Soil consisted of clay loam with an increasing amount of clay particles as the trench increased in depth. Soil profile was consistently a dark gray clay loam. No profile was drawn because no discernable soil horizons were noted. No cultural materials observed, and the only lithics present consisted of a very sparse amount of tiny pebbles. Samples of the excavated earth was screened through ¼ hardware cloth. A surface inspection was conducted of a plowed field adjacent to the trench. No cultural materials were observed, and there was a virtual absence of rocks of any size.

BRAZOS VALLEY RESEARCH ASSOCIATES

TRENCH FORM

Project: John's Backyard Garden (BVRA 12-01)

Trench Number: 2 Excavator: Gimo Ariza

Date: February 9, 2012

Depth of Trench: 100 cm Width of Trench: 2.4 meters

Length of Trench: 2.4 meters Orientation of Trench: east-west

Photos: 7-14 on photo log

UTM Coordinates:

COMMENTS

Trench dug with a tractor equipped with a bucket. Soil consisted of clay loam with an increasing amount of clay particles as the trench increased in depth. Soil profile was consistently a dark gray clay loam. No profile was drawn because no discernable soil horizons were noted. No cultural materials observed, and the only lithics present consisted of a very sparse amount of tiny pebbles. Samples of the excavated earth was screened through ¼ hardware cloth. A surface inspection was conducted of a plowed field adjacent to the trench. No cultural materials were observed, and there was a virtual absence of rocks of any size.

BRAZOS VALLEY RESEARCH ASSOCIATES

TRENCH FORM

Project: John's Backyard Garden (BVRA 12-01)

Trench Number: 3 Excavator: Vicente Ariza

Date: February 9, 2012

Depth of Trench: 100 cm Width of Trench: 2.4 meters

Length of Trench: 2.4 meters Orientation of Trench: east-west

Photos: 15-17 on photo log

UTM Coordinates:

COMMENTS

Trench dug with a tractor equipped with a bucket. Soil consisted of clay loam with an increasing amount of clay particles as the trench increased in depth. Soil profile was consistently a dark gray clay loam. No profile was drawn because no discernable soil horizons were noted. No cultural materials observed. In this trench, there was a greater number of lithics but they consisted of small cobbles that are not large enough to have been used to manufacture stone tools. Samples of the excavated earth was screened through ¼ hardware cloth. A surface inspection was conducted of a plowed field adjacent to the trench, and no cultural materials were observed. There was a fairly large number of cobbles, but not one was large enough to have been used in the manufacture of stone tools.

APPENDIX II

SHOVEL TEST LOG (41TV2403)

Excavators: William E. Moore, Cody Handlin, Sergio Martinez, and Gina Kunda

Date: February 27, 2012

Test	Depth	Comments
1 *	60 cm	10 flakes at 40 cm
2	80 cm	sterile
3	80 cm	sterile
4	80 cm	3 flakes at 35 cm
5	80 cm	3 flakes at 40 cm
6	80 cm	3 flakes at 30 cm
7	80 cm	sterile
8	80 cm	1 flake at 45 cm
9	80 cm	sterile
10	80 cm	1 flake at 35 cm
11	80 cm	1 flake at 48 cm
12	60 cm	1flake at 35 cm
13	60 cm`	1 flake at 30 cm

* Dug on 02-09-12 with Cody Handlin; enlarged on 02-27-2012 with full crew

APPENDIX III

SHOVEL TEST LOG (41TV2404)

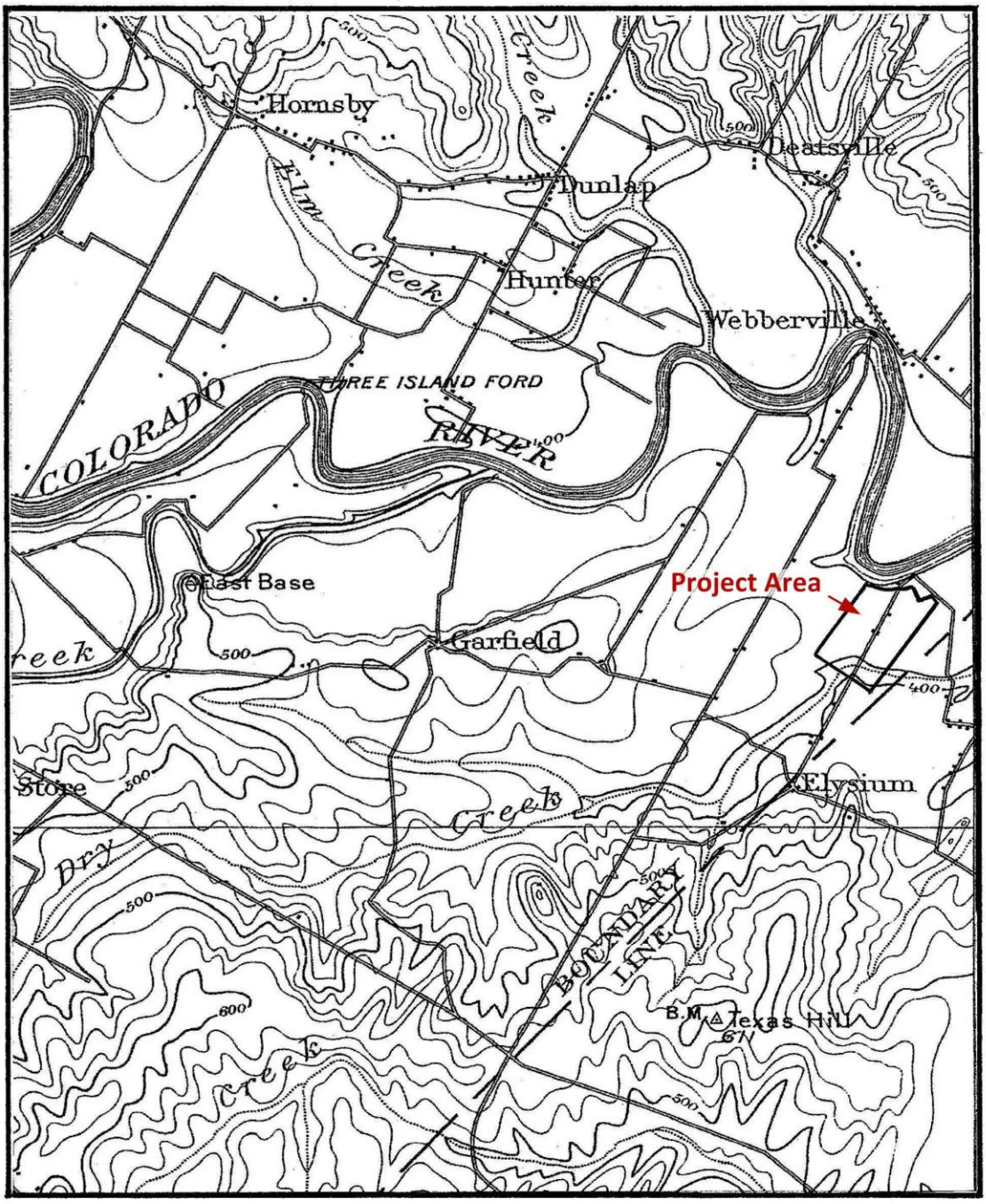
Excavators: William E. Moore, Gina Kunda, and Mike Crockett

Date: February 28, 2012

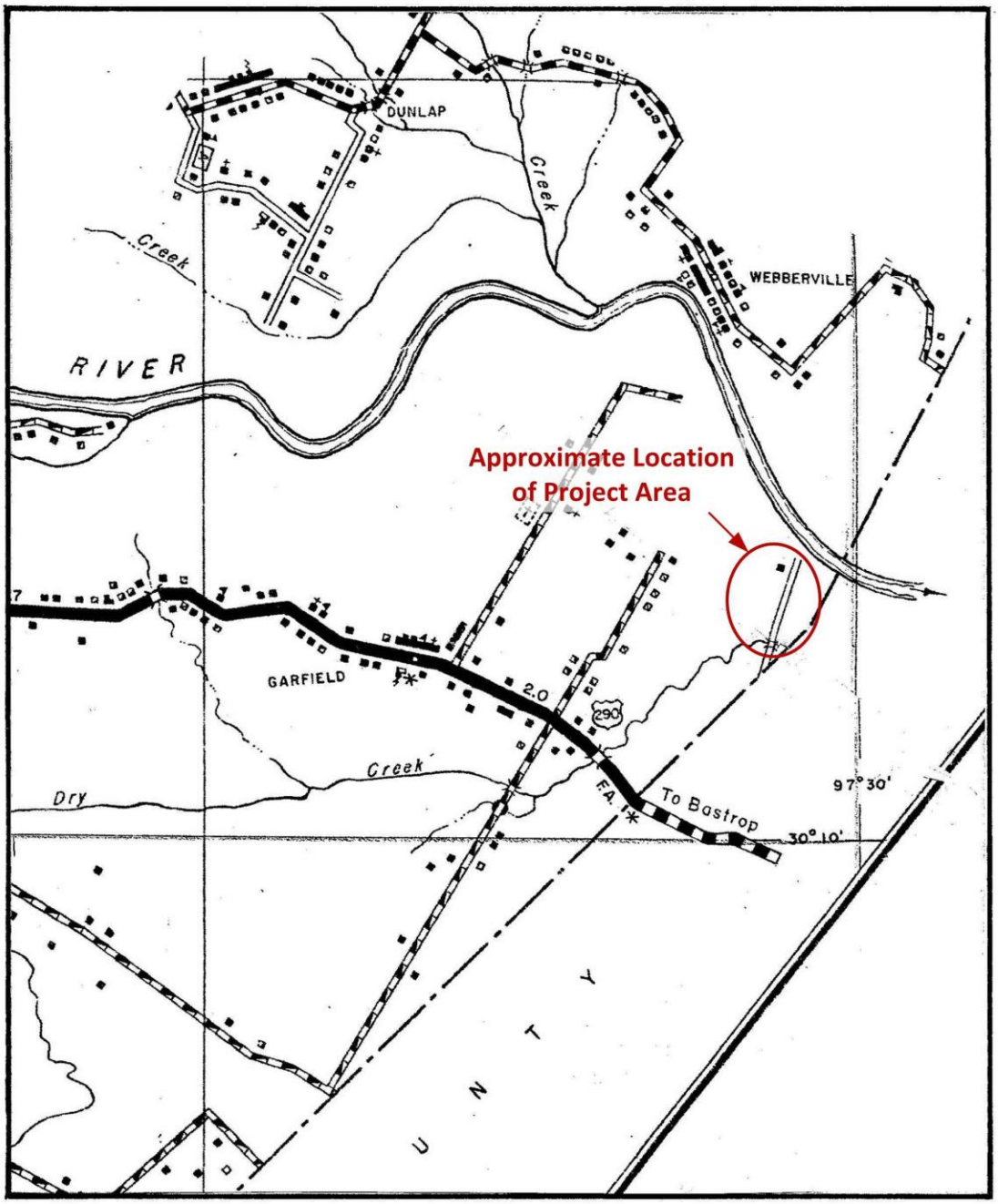
Test	Depth	Comments
1 *	80 cm	dug on top of ridge in clay loam; no artifacts
2	80 cm	dug on top of ridge in clay loam; no artifacts
3	80 cm	dug on top of ridge in clay loam; no artifacts
4	80 cm	dug on top of ridge in clay loam; no artifacts
5	80 cm	dug on top of ridge 30 meters closer to the creek in clay loam; sterile
6	80 cm	dug on top of ridge 30 meters closer to the creek in clay loam; sterile
7	80 cm	dug on top of ridge 30 meters closer to the creek in clay loam and beginning of slope; sterile
8	60 cm	dug on top of ridge in clay loam 15 meters north of Shovel Test 4; sterile
9	60 cm	dug on top of ridge in clay loam 40 meters west of Shovel Test 8; sterile
10	60 cm	dug on top of ridge in clay loam 30 meters west of Shovel Test 10; sterile

APPENDIX IV

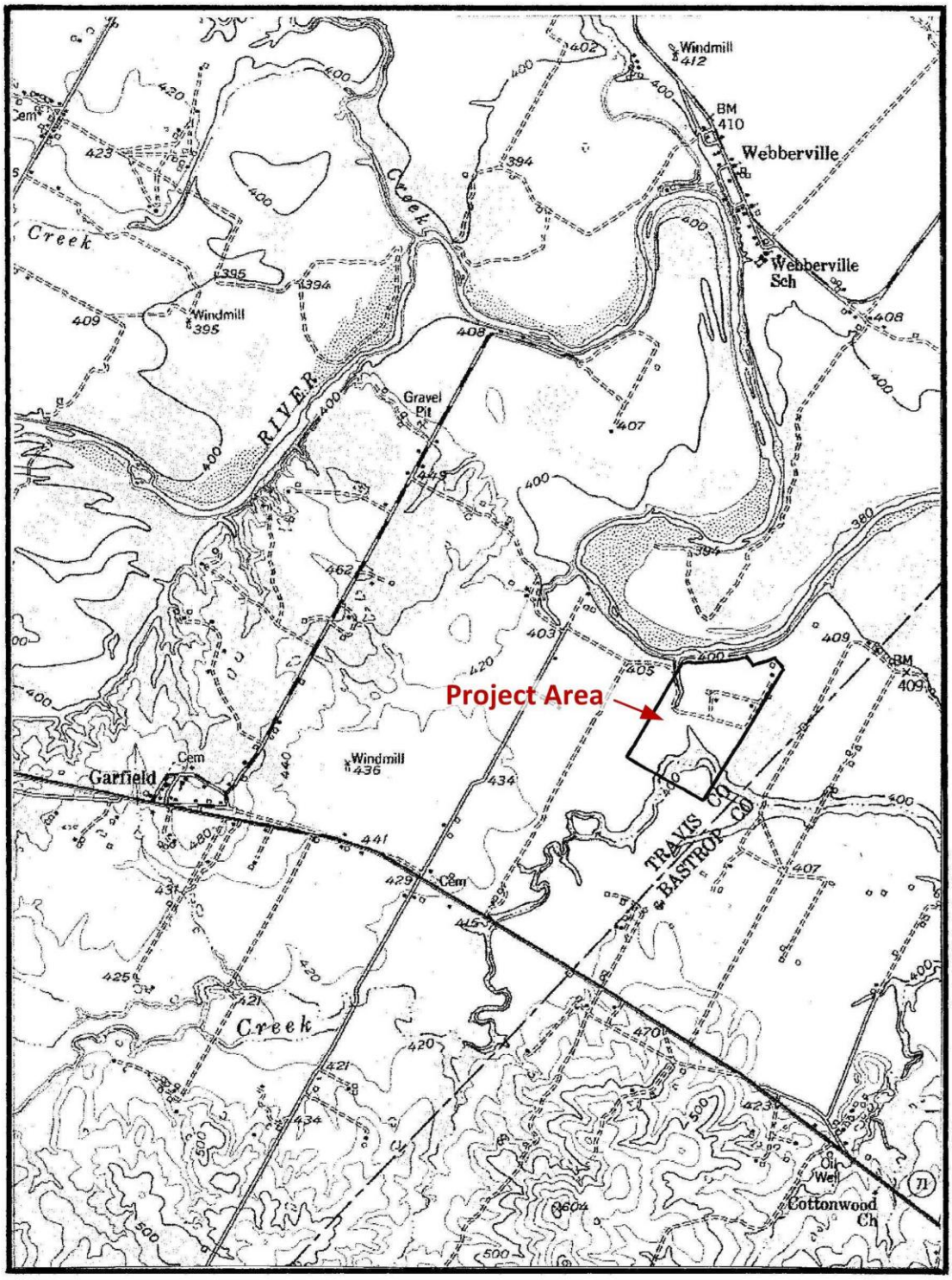
HISTORIC MAPS



USGS Topographic Map Austin dated 1896



Travis County Highway Map Dated 1936
(used courtesy of TxDOT)



USGS Topographic Quadrangle Montopolis Dated 1955